

REPORTED THAT JAPANESE HAVE GONE OUT ON STRIKE ON HAWAII

The Planters' Association Receives No Word in Confirmation---Formal Demand for More Pay Is Received.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Unverified rumors reached Honolulu yesterday that several of the Island of Hawaii plantations had become involved in the strike agitation and that the Japanese laborers had walked out. The rumor was heard everywhere about the streets, but at the office of the Planters' Association no information had been received, and one plantation member who was in the office stated that the rumor should be discredited.

W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, however, received demands from five plantations of the Island of Hawaii, demanding an increase of \$8 per month, the demands being similar to those presented to the plantations on this island.

It was reported that after the conference of Makino and delegates from Hawaii and Maui, that Makino had sent a wireless to Hawaii ordering a strike. Although Makino himself could not be found to verify this report, another Japanese prominent in agitation affairs said he had not heard of such a message.

Japanese merchants are beginning to feel the force of the strike, and at least two merchants have gone to the wall. Besides Hashimoto, who skipped to Japan on the Korea, Konda, a Wailua merchant, was closed up yesterday by process of law. He states that he has more than \$2000 outstanding among the Japanese laborers of Wailua plantation, and, being unable to collect this month, could not pay his own obligations in Honolulu. A Wailua liquor merchant is nipped in the same way, with plenty of money due him, but not at Japanese taking the trouble to pay, and some even refusing to pay.

Fear the United States.

There was an interesting incident at Ewa plantation yesterday morning when High Sheriff Henry, a photographer employed by the attorneys interested in the prosecution of the assaults of Gichi, two prison lunas and a representative of the Planters' Association, entered a hall on the plantation to secure evidence for the trial of thugs already under arrest.

A number of Japanese were in the hall discussing the strike situation, but they ceased talking when the party entered. When the photographer pointed his camera at a placard on the wall which bore in Japanese hieroglyphics the names of the members of the Higher Wage Association, one Japanese came from a group and shouted to his fellows to call in all the Japanese from outside, to smash the camera and to rush the hordes.

There was immediate compliance with the first part of the order. Messengers ran out and in a short time a big crowd was on its way toward the building. Interpreter Doyle was present with the hordes and quickly interpreted the shouts and the party realized it was in danger. But the photographer snapped his camera and photographed the tell-tale placard.

A hasty conference was held resulting in the High Sheriff going to the veranda where he shouted to the Japanese to halt. They were making a great deal of noise and he ordered them to disperse. His orders were interpreted by Doyle and the crowd subsided somewhat. Then attorney W. A. Kinney stepped forward and spoke to the men advising them not to commit any acts which might be interpreted as a State prison offense. He told them to remember that they were aliens in a foreign land and must respect its laws and not do anything which would involve them in a conflict with the power of the United States. As he continued speaking the hordes among the crowd subsided and in a short time everything was still.

Mr. Kinney advised them that the United States government had laws bearing on the subject of mob rule. Finally one man came forward and said that if it was the United States they were up against it they would subside. He said he thought it was a plantation matter.

High Sheriff Henry has brought all the prisoners to town, and they number about a score. He made a trip to the plantation late yesterday afternoon in full uniform, accompanied by two prison lunas and Interpreter Doyle.

Proved a Boomerang.

M. Kawahara, a Japanese wholesale merchant on King street, who is a shareholder of the Nippon Jiji and who was very prominent in the Higher Wage Association agitation last year, has already felt the result of the financial depression in his own business. One Hashimoto, who had a store at Wailua, skipped out on the Korea leaving debts behind amounting to a couple of thousand dollars, and Kawahara is one of the heaviest losers. It is hinted among Japanese that he urged the Nippon to follow its present incendiary course. Hashimoto is said to have become involved owing to lack of receipts from the strike began. In fact, many of the merchants are beginning to regard the future with apprehension.

1700 Strikebreakers.

Strikebreakers from the Koolau side of the island are to be enlisted in the breaking of the strikes on the plantations of this island. R. D. Mend, assistant secretary of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, returned yesterday

undoubtedly be a good thing for the young men.

Yours respectfully,
O. C. SWAIN.

MRS. ROSIE K. NAHALE DEAD.

Mrs. Rosie K. Nahale, of Honolulu, died yesterday at noon at her home after a short illness, pulmonary hemorrhage being the cause of death. The deceased was the daughter of Captain A. C. Simerson, and leaves a husband, father and two brothers. She was thirty-one years old, having been born at Napooson, Hawaii, on April 20, 1878.

The remains will be interred today, leaving Silva's undertaking parlors at two o'clock this afternoon for St. Andrew's cathedral, where services will be held. From thence the body will be taken to the Kawaiahae cemetery. The pall bearers will be Edward Hamaku, David Hopili, N. Hopili, Alex. Hise, Sam Kamalopili, Louis Feary, T. Monahan and David Malika.

HONOR MEMORY OF THE BRAVE

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

In prayers and sermons yesterday the Grand Army of the Republic was lauded for the work it performed during the conflict of '61-'65 in reuniting the Republic and bringing all sections once more under the flag. The services were largely attended and the sermons throbbed with patriotic utterances. At Central Union church the members of George W. De Long Post, Grand Army of the Republic, attended the morning services in a body and were assigned special seats in the body of the church.

At Central Union.

The members of the George W. De Long post, Grand Army of the Republic, marched to the church from their hall, all wearing the familiar slouch hat reminiscent of war times. Each wore his G. A. R. badge upon the breast of his coat. The pulpit was draped with an American flag, upon the platform being Rev. Doremus Scudder, pastor; Rev. A. E. Ebersole, assistant pastor, and Rev. John F. Cowan, D.D., pastor of the Kohala church. The latter delivered the Memorial Day sermon, which was patriotic and laudatory of the sacrifice of the veterans who had offered their lives to preserve the Union. His sermon was entitled, "The Cemented States of America," a novel title for a very interesting talk on the now closely united States of the Union, made so as a result of the Civil War.

His text was from a portion of the scriptures wherein is told of the partition of Israel into two parts, the similarity of the proceeding being shown in the division of the Republic when the South seceded from the Union. He said the American people and the states were more thoroughly united today than at any other time in their history. The bitterness and misunderstanding of the Civil War have passed away. The people know each other better and are cemented by moral and religious convictions. The States were more united today than ever, but were not entirely cemented, but the question of the unity of the States has never been raised since. That war settled it. It is almost unique in the history of the world. England has been holding Ireland, but the United Kingdom is not a cemented kingdom. Norway and Sweden held apart; Turkey held Macedonia hard in her clutches, but was forced to yield, but there is now no more likelihood of a conflict between the States than there is between the separate kingdoms of England and Scotland.

The speaker branched off somewhat from his theme to speak of general subjects. He said he believed the time was not far off when the Nation would have uniform divorce laws so that all laws will be alike from Maine to Hawaii; have laws to protect girls from immoral men; laws to regulate child labor; and there should be one standard of home morality for all the Nation. Religious integrity is the strongest cement for a nation, he said, speaking also of the fact that the great corporations, insurance companies for instance, seemed to be able to commit deeds in violation of laws which would send the butcher and the baker to prison. The time was coming, however, when it could no longer be said there was no Sunday west of the Mississippi; when people would no longer flock to Dakota when they desired to sever the bonds of matrimony and to get rid of husbands and wives as they got rid of tuberculosis in Colorado, while he hoped the time would come when the country of the prize ring could not feel that they could go to one city and find it better for their profession than another.

The speaker paid a fine tribute to the men who saved the Union, direct-

ing these remarks to the little group of gray-haired veterans sitting just below him.

The musical portion of the service was excellent. In the anthem, "Hark, Hark my Soul," the solos were sung by Mrs. Mackall and Mr. Livingstone. The offertory solo was sung by Mrs. Mackall, with violin obligato by Mrs. Ernest Ross.

At the evening service Rev. Albert S. Baker, M.D., of Kealakouka, Hawaii, preached the sermon.

Services at First Methodist Church.

A large congregation listened to an inspiring Memorial Day sermon in the First Methodist church yesterday morning, delivered by Rev. J. T. Jones, D. D., in which was pointed out the justification for the great struggle which cemented forever the North and the South. The horrors of war were depicted and in a somewhat pessimistic way the speaker referred to the present day condition of the country, concluding, however, with the expression of faith that the right would ultimately reign in America. Taking as his text, "I have fought a good fight," he said, in part:

The proverb long common in Italy is, "It is sweet to indulge in idleness"; but there is something more sublime and noble in the song sang by the old Roman, "It is sweet and graceful to die for one's country." Throughout the United States today congregations are assembled to pay a tribute of gratitude and respect to the brave, heroic soldiers who died for their country in the heat of battle or subsequently passed away prematurely by reason of the diseases, privations and sufferings incident to their soldier career.

The object of memorial sermons is not to awaken unpleasant memories of the past, to revive any sectional spirit; or to cast any reflection on the brave and courageous soldiers, who were loyal to the Stars and Stripes; but to perpetuate the memory of the noble heroes who fought and bled and died to establish and maintain the American Republic; to stimulate the spirit of patriotism, to quicken respect and reverence for law—and to encourage the love and worship of Almighty God.

War is always deplorable. Its fearful ravages, the destruction of property, the groans and cries of the wounded and the dying, the loss of life, the distress and poverty, homes made miserable and desolate by the absence of husbands and fathers and sons, and the weeping of widows and orphans make war repulsive to both God and man. But there are certain conditions and circumstances that may exist which make war justifiable, and not only meet with the approbation of God, but enlist his sympathy and cooperation. However, I am confident that God prefers the settlement of all differences between individuals, sections and nations by peaceful measures since the Bible records several instances where God has encouraged negotiations to avert hostilities. But occasionally differences arise that the wisest and most skillful diplomats are unable to adjust, therefore, war seems inevitable.

Such were the conditions that existed before the great conflicts in which our country has been involved. But, fellow-citizens, we have a war to wage against lawlessness, and wickedness, and sin, that demands just as much devotion to principle, just as much bravery, just as much true patriotism as any conflict of the Civil War. In fact some men who braved the storms of shot and shell hesitate, and often refuse to stand squarely for civic righteousness. They will sometimes timidly suggest that something ought to be done to prevent the spread of evil, but be it far from them to file an indictment against a law-breaker, or to sign a remonstrance against a saloon.

Ex-Governor Hanly, whom we greatly admire because he has the courage of his convictions, when occupying the Governor's chair in the great state of Indiana, became familiar with this class of citizens. In an address delivered at Greenfield, Indiana, he said, "Since becoming governor of Indiana I have received letters from some people in the state that seem ambitious for some particular reforms but were not sufficiently courageous to sign their names to their communications. Others, prominent citizens, have written to me suggesting that I inaugurate some needed reforms, signing their names, but added a postscript requesting that I

WEALTHY TOURIST ENDS HIS LIFE

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Sleeping the sleep of death while a nurse watched just outside the doorway, unaware that death had invaded the chamber, lay the stark form of Sarr Hoyt Nichols, a wealthy tourist of New York, in his room at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday night, the discovery being made by the hotel clerk shortly after midnight yesterday morning. Death was self-inflicted, for beside the body was a large bottle which had contained chloroform, half of which had been used by the deceased to insure a speedy end to his life.

A couple of months ago Mr. Nichols arrived here from the mainland, and took apartments at the Hawaiian. He was accompanied by an attendant, a young man named Leo Namais. Mr. Nichols seemed to be a sufferer from insomnia, and among the various drugs he took to promote sleep was chloroform. On arrival here he placed himself under the care of Dr. Collins, and to the latter he showed the large bottle of chloroform. The doctor took care to get the bottle away from him, and whenever the patient required chloroform the attendant obtained a dose from a smaller bottle.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Nichols told his man that he could take the afternoon off if he wished. The old man's wishes were law, and the valet took the afternoon off from three o'clock, returning shortly after six o'clock. A Japanese boy, who acted as assistant to Namais, was on duty, watching at the bedroom door to see that none disturbed the man within. About seven o'clock, Namais looked into the bedroom of Mr. Nichols and saw him lying on the bed and noted that he moved at that time. A blanket was drawn up to his ears and also covered his feet. Namais did not enter the room, fearing to disturb his employer, who possessed an irascible temper.

The Japanese boy placed a chair just outside the door and remained there until about eleven o'clock, when Namais returned from the man had not moved during the evening. In the meantime he had communicated with Clerk Brown of the hotel, and all three entered the room. On throwing back the blanket, a handkerchief was found covering the face of the supposed sleeper and the fumes of chloroform were strong. The big bottle lay near his nose with the cork drawn. This bottle had been hidden by Namais, but during the afternoon, while the boy was absent, Mr. Nichols had apparently made a search for it and found it. There was every indication of a carefully planned determination on the part of the dead man to take his life, and no post mortem on the remains was deemed necessary by Coroner Rose.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at three o'clock from the undertaking parlors of Henry Williams. The remains are to be cremated, such instructions having been received from the nephew of the deceased in New York, who was notified yesterday by cable of his uncle's death. A. L. C. Atkinson, the attorney, has charge of the affairs of the deceased.

Mr. Nichols is believed to have been wealthy. His effects show that he had a letter of credit for a large amount, and the stubs in his check book show that while in San Francisco he paid out large sums to the St. Francis Hotel. As far as known he has been a stock broker in New York, and is not married.

Not mention their names in connection with the reform, stating that their letters were strictly confidential. Then the noble Governor arose to the height of the dignity of his official position, and exclaimed, "God save Indiana from her confidential citizenship."

What we need today, as never before, is a strong, rugged, masculine, virile citizenship with indomitable courage and unswerving devotion to the principles of righteousness.

Nevertheless, we are optimistic relative to the future. While perhaps never in the history of America was crime more rampant, and lawlessness more prevalent than today, there is a rapidly growing sentiment against lawlessness and a decided tendency on the part of a large per cent of our people to assume the attitude of relentless hostility toward every form of evil, to trust God and do right regardless of consequences. Perhaps the most dangerous and formidable evil in ruin, which controls political machinery, defies law, laughs at reform movements and works desolation and death everywhere. But thank God, the sentiment against this evil is growing mightily, and we confidently believe that ere long a vast army of well-equipped soldiers of Jesus Christ will rise up in the greatness of their strength, and will make such a vigorous attack on this, and other prevalent evils that they shall be destroyed, and righteousness shall ultimately reign supremely in America. The political atmosphere will be purified by righteousness which like the evening zephyr shall cool the feverish ardor of ambitious demagogues and political tricksters, and men shall be elected to office who will be more concerned for public welfare than for individual gain.

Respect for law and order will become general; the sanctity of the Sabbath will be maintained; the love of our free institutions will be cherished, and all sections of our beloved country will be brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous cooperation."

At Oahu Prison.

Memorial services were held in the Oahu prison yesterday, the order of service being as follows: Principal address, Mrs. E. Damon, subject, "God's Care for All Things." Mrs. W. M. Graham spoke in Hawaiian and told of the meaning of Decoration Day. The singing of the quartet of the Kaula Home was excellent, and the prison Quartet sang well as usual. Several of the visiting delegates to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association conference assisted in the services. The meeting was in charge of John Martin with Atherton Richards as organist.

CHASE TALKS ON AMERICANISM

Americanism was the subject of Monsignor Chase's talk at the Elks' club last night, and it is impossible to imagine how the subject could have been treated in a more human way. Monsignor Chase is the Roman Catholic chaplain of the Fifth Cavalry and he carries the savvy of the ecclesiastical with the strength and straightness of figure and sun-bronzed face of the campaigner.

It was not so much what he said as the kindly smile and quite little flashes of humor that delighted his audience. He reminded one of nothing so much as some of Thackeray's writings in which the great novelist scroaches society with a blaze of satire and then finishes the chapter with a smiling apology as who would say, "Now let us get up from the table, leave the room and give the others a chance to talk about us."

It was to Roosevelt that the speaker paid the greatest deference. He spoke of him as taking a well-earned holiday after introducing him into his speech as the greatest champion of Americanism. He said, "I say a holiday because, though Roosevelt is hunting lions, tigers, elephants and other small game, compared with the hunting of bears and bulls on Wall street, the hunting of fleas must surely be named a peaceful holiday. I refer to his present quarry as 'small game,' because in comparison with the leaders of the trusts, the presidents of great corporations and the combiners of railroads, the wild animals, to which he deals death with a single shot, are surely the smallest of game."

Monsignor Chase said in part: "When I was asked to address a meeting of the Elks I was delighted to hear that one of the great essentials and fundamentals of your order is Charity. You ask me why? Because I am here to ask for it." This made everybody laugh by the quaint way in which it was said, but the speaker went on to explain that he asked for Charity only toward himself as the time of his speaking had not been set.

"It is very dangerous to ask a clergyman to speak without setting a limit on him. Personally, I never ask one to talk for me without setting a strict limit on his time. I was told that I might speak on any subject but must not introduce religion. For a time I wondered whether I was to take it as a compliment or the reverse. But I finally decided that it was a great compliment that a clergyman should be considered able to talk on any other subject."

"I have been but a short time on the islands but I do not feel a stranger. The reason is that the American flag waves over these islands and, wherever that flag waves, no American is a stranger. Here today, especially among members of your illustrious body, I find the typical Americanism. From the time that the great and justifiable revolutionary movement separated this country from the mother country and made us a living, acting part in the countries of the world, Americanism has been growing."

"But it was not until after the Civil War that the real unity of the country arrived. It is that unity which we call 'Americanism' and has been matured by the work of such men as George Washington, Monroe, Roosevelt and, let us believe, will be maintained and perpetuated by our illustrious, if globular, William H. Taft."

"While speaking of those who have helped to make Americanism, I would pay a tribute to one of the most illustrious Americans. A churchman, an honor to his cloth and a man who has not been afraid to voice Americanism in the Vatican. I refer to John Ireland."

"There has been the Greek age, the Egyptian age, the Roman age and many other ages but future historians will speak of the American age." Referring to the American age Monsignor Chase then spoke in praise of ex-President Roosevelt and stated his belief that Americanism was taking hold in Europe and would finally be the downfall of royalty and a supposed aristocracy.

The speaker referred to the recent cruise of the Atlantic squadron, as a masterpiece of Americanism. He then made everybody laugh by saying that he might be giving away a military secret but he knew that the army, especially the Fifth Cavalry, had been very much exercised on account of this cruise. They feared that the regular ninety-mile march might be transformed into a gallop across the entire continent.

In conclusion Monsignor Chase made a strong appeal for Americanism and its preservation in all its purity. "Americanism is comparatively young," he said, "and it has to go through all the diseases and outbreaks of childhood. We have passed through the free-aliveism, we have, let us hope, passed through the attack of imperialism and so long as Americanism remains what it is, the same of a true democracy, it will prosper and continue to hold the United States in the enviable position, which it holds since the Spanish war, respected and even better, feared by the nations of Europe."

Previous to Monsignor Chase's talk there was an informal concert by members of the Elks' club and Sonny Cough's quintet. Governor Frear and his staff were present, the latter in uniform.

DON'T PUT IT OFF.

Don't allow twenty-four hours to elapse without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home. True, you may not need it within that time, but it is better than any doctor's prescription and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, cramp, colic or dysentery, which are liable to come on suddenly at this season of the year—for sale by all dealers, Hanson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

J. A. Hutchinson is growing some excellent mushrooms at Hahione, Hawaii. They are large, clean and of good flavor, and there should be no difficulty in disposing of all that can be grown, either in the Hilo or in the Honolulu market.

THE VETERANS.

Every year they're marching slower,
Every year they're stooping lower,
Every year the lifting music stirs the hearts of older men;
Every year the flags above them
Seem to bend and bleed and love them
As if grieving for the future when they'll never march again!

Every year that day draws nearer—
Every year the truth is clearer
That the men who saved the nation from the severing Southern sword
Soon must pass away forever
From the scene of their endeavor,
Soon must answer to the rollcall of the angel of the Lord.

Every year with dwindling number,
Loyal still to those that slumber,
Forth they march to where already many have found peace at last;
And they place the fairest blossoms
O'er the silent, mould'ring bosoms
Of the valiant friends and comrades of the battles of the past.

Every year grow dimmer, duller,
Tattered flag and faded color;
Every year the hands that bear them find a harder task to do,
And the eyes that only brightened
When the blaze of battle lightened,
Like the tattered flags they follow are growing dim and faded, too.

Every year we see them maimed,
Every year we watch them passing,
Scarcely pausing in our hurry after pleasure, after gain;
But the battle flags above them
Seem to bend and bleed and love them,
And through all the lifting music sounds an undertone of pain!

—DENIS A. MCCARTHY.

VACATION SCHOOLBOYS MIGHT HELP PLANTERS

Editor Advertiser: I would offer a suggestion, and one which the planters might seriously consider at the present time.

The schools are about to close for the long summer vacation and with the large number of young men of all nationalities attending these schools who will be idle for at least three months, why not give them an opportunity to do certain work on the plantations, irrigating, etc? I am sure if the call was made that there would be a ready response; it would relieve the present situation to a great extent, and would